



CHRISTMAS-1954

ARUBA ESSO NEWS

# ARUBA **Esso** NEWS

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## Support of LEC Shown In Group's Annual Election

With 90 per cent of available voters participating in last week's Lago Employee Council election and nearly 80 per cent of these casting valid ballots, the election result is considered a strong indication of the employees' confidence in the LEC as their bargaining agency. The large majority of votes polled by the three present members of the council as well as by Eligio D. Tromp, a former alternate, is regarded also as clear evidence of the employees' faith in these men's ability to represent them.

Jacobo Erasmus, Guillermo Giel and Frederick Ritveld, incumbent members, were all re-elected in the Dec. 8, 9 and 10 election. The fourth successful candidate, Mr. Tromp, has served as an alternate for national members. All four are on the council for two-year terms.

In addition, Francis L. Elias was elected as an alternate for the two incumbent non-national positions. Because of changes in nationality proportions, there were four national vacancies to be filled on the council but no non-national vacancies.

The Lago Employee Council was originally constituted early in 1950. In accordance with the Working Agreement signed by the council and Lago, this body has been recognized as the bargaining agency of Lago employees since that time. From the employees' and company standpoint it has been a mutually satisfactory and effective method of uncovering and solving employee problems over a considerable period of time.

## Support di LEC Munstra Den Eleccion Annual di Grupo

Cu 90 por ciento di votadornan disponible participando den eleccion pa Lago Employee Council siman pasá, y casi 80 por ciento esakinan votando valido, e resultado di e eleccion ta considerá un firme indicacion di confianza di empleadonan den LEC como nan agencia negociativo. E mayoria grandi di voto obteni door di tres presente miembro di Council y tambe Eligio D. Tromp, un anterior miembro di reemplazo, ta worde contemplá como claro evidencia di fe di empleadonan den habilidad di e hombernan aki pa representa nan.

Resultadonan final den e leccion teni December 8-9-10 a munstra tres miembro actual re-eligi. Jacobo Erasmus, Guillermo Giel, y Frederick Ritveld. E di cuatro candidato triunfante, Sr. Tromp, a actua como un reemplazo pa miembronan nacional, y awor ta bira un miembro regular reemplazando B. K. Chand. Tur cuatro ta den Council pa periodo di dos anja.

Ademas, Francis L. Elias a worde eligi como miembro reemplazo pa e dos actual posiconnan no-nacional. Pa motibo di cambionan den proporecionnan di nacionalidad talatin cuatro vacatura nacional pa yena den Council pero ningun posicon no-nacional.

Lago Employee Council tabata constitui originalmente na principio di 1950. Di acuerdo cu e Compenio di Trabao firmá door di Council y Lago Oil & Transport Co., Ltd., e entidad aki a worde reconocí como e agencia negociativo di empleadonan di Lago desde e tempo ey. Tanto for di punto di vista di empleadonan y di Compania e ta un metodo mutuamente satisfactorio y efectivo pa pone na cla y soluciona problemanan di empleadonan durante un periodo considerable di tempo.

## Wage Discussions Reopened

The Lago Employee Council and members of Management reopened wage discussions Saturday, Dec. 18. The meeting was the first since the Dec. 3 session at which time Management presented the LEC with the detailed reply to points raised by the council. Since the Dec. 3 meeting the council members have had time to study Management's reply.

The wage increase request was originally made at the October joint meeting. Because of differences of opinion an informative series on the company's operation was developed by Management and presented to council members last month.

## Beaujon Nombra Como Minister Den Cabinet

F. J. C. Beaujon, un veterano empleado di Lago, a worde nombrá como Ministro di Financia den e cabinet-recientemente formá di Antillas Holandes.

Sr. Beaujon, un cashier den Accounting Department cu mas cu 23 anja di servicio, a kita for di e puesto aki pa acepta e nombramento den gobiernu.

Nací na Aruba, Sr. Beaujon a cumina traha cu Lago na 1929 como machinist segunda clase y pa 1937 el tabata promovi pa machinist A. Na 1937 el a transferi pa Accounting Department como junior clerk I.

Desde e tempo el a traha como clerk II, senior clerk y assistant cashier. Tambe el a traha como secretario di Home Building Foundation

## Concierto di Pascu Ta Worde Transmiti

E concierto anual di Lago Colony Christmas Choir lo worde presentá Dec. 19 na 8 p.m. for di escenariu di Esso Club Theatre. Voz di Aruba lo presenta un transmision directa e ora ey y a la vez engraba e concierto pa worde retransmiti Bispo di Pascu.

Voz di Aruba ta transmiti ariba banda regular di 636 megacyclo. F. V. Schultz di Mechanical Department lo actua como locutor. E concierto lo ta e programa cu a yega di worde transmiti for di e teatro den Esso Club.

desde su inepcion na 1939. Desde 1943 el a traha como e miembro eligi di Lago Thrift Foundation Board.

E cabinet, di cual seis di e siete miembronan a worde nombrá ta awor, ta actua como e parti checutivo di gobiernu. Staten, cu 22 miembro, ta actua como e parti legislativo.

## Aruba Technical School To Offer Evening Classes Starting Jan. 10

### Enlarged Night School Program Provides Students Of all Experience and Education Choice of 40 Courses

In the interests of technical and educational advancement of the individual, the Aruba Technical School will initiate evening courses Monday, Jan. 10, 1955. The program is designed to offer the working man an opportunity to study during the evening in preparation for:

- (a) entrance into a trade career; and
- (b) self-betterment in the individual's particular craft.

Courses have been organized for metal workers, motor mechanics, electricians, carpenters, process and laboratory workers and may be taken by any person on the island of Aruba desiring to further his knowledge. The fact that anyone wishing instruction may receive it at the Aruba Technical School is one of the major changes in night school education. Formerly, only ATS graduates or persons of comparable education had the necessary requirements for evening classes.

Under the expanded program beginning Jan. 10, however, all degrees of experience and formal education will be taken into account. A person with little education may attend night school and start with basic subjects. Also, those who are ATS, MULO or Lago Vocational School graduates or hold comparable education are eligible to enroll in advanced courses to be offered by the technical school evening program.

There are courses planned to fit experienced craftsmen, beginning craftsmen or prospective students wishing to take single subjects of varying intensity. The program offers

more than 40 courses from which to choose.

Registration for the night classes will be Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 28, 29 and 30 between 6 and 9 p.m. at the Aruba Technical School. Registration forms are available at the technical school.

Each course will last six months meeting a maximum of twice a week. Most courses will be two periods of 45 minutes each week. All basic education and technical theory courses will meet two periods of 45 minutes each week. Drawing and shop practice courses will meet four periods of 45 minutes each week. One or more courses may be taken but no student may carry more than eight 45-minute classes a week. At all times students in class will be under the constant supervision of skilled and experienced instructors.

#### Dutch or English

Language preference will be determined by the applicants in each course and the ability of the instructor to teach in the desired language. Subjects will be taught in either Dutch or English, some in both. The outline of the courses available at the technical school indicates the languages in which the subjects may be taught.

For enrollment in evening classes, entrance requirements will vary according to the education and trade experience of the applicant. In general, applicants should have completed at least six classes of elementary school or the equivalent or be working in the trade to be studied. The school will determine if the applicant has the necessary requirements for the courses selected. Some advanced courses require an ATS, MULO or LVS diploma or special abilities for enrollment.

Students will not be required to repeat any subject they are proficient in whether by previous classroom study or experience. The school administration will decide the proficiency of students and excuse the student from attending the classes. Students excused from courses will receive credit for these courses only if they are working for an ATS diploma.

In all cases students will be given the opportunity of taking only one or two courses or working through entire trade studies for a diploma. Certificates for each course will be given to all students who satisfactorily complete the work of the class. Certificates are awarded for each course

regardless of whether or not the student is working for a diploma. The student who completes the entire prescribed trade curriculum will receive a diploma and be eligible for advanced night courses.

The entire evening program has been designed to care for the educational needs of just about anyone in Aruba wishing to study. In addition to the ease with which a person may enter the school, the tuition is merely a token of the cost to instruct each student. With aid and backing from the Aruban Government, the Aruba Technical School is able to offer night training at a cost of Fls. 3 a month. The monthly fee is the same regardless of the number of classes entered.

Persons enrolling must deposit Fls. 12. The deposit will be applied to the first four months' tuition. Monthly payments thereafter must be made in advance.

A deduction of Fls. 5 will be made from the deposit of students who withdraw prior to the first class meeting. Once classes have started, no refunds will be made.

Aruba Technical School evening courses are approved under the Lago Educational Refund Plan. Under this plan employees who obtain prior departmental approval and complete approved courses are eligible for a refund of two-thirds the tuition and registration fees.

To participate in the Educational Refund Plan, employees must have attained at least one year's continuous service. An application form, obtainable from the Training Division, must be submitted for consideration and approval prior to enrollment in any course. Upon completion of the course, a certification form must be submitted to the training supervisor within 30 days following successful completion of the course covered by the refund. Further information about the refund plan may be obtained from the Training Division.

The Aruba Technical School night program follows:

Basic Education Courses for All Trades: Arithmetic 1, 2, 3; Algebra 1, 2, 3; Geometry 1, 2, 3; Physics 1, 2, 3; Mechanics 1, 2, 3; Technical English 1, 2, 3.

Technical Trade Courses: Carpenters - Materials and Tools 1, 2; Construction 1, 2, 3; Trade Drawing and Blueprint Reading 1, 2, 3; Carpenter Shop Practice 1, 2, 3.

Electricians - Materials and Tools 1, 2; Trade Drawing and Blueprint Reading 1, 2, 3; Electricity 1, 2, 3; Shop Practice 1, 2, 3.

Motor Mechanics - Gasoline Engines 1, 2; Diesel Engines 1, 2; Electricity; Trade Drawing and Sketching 1, 2, 3; Shop Practice 1, 2, 3.

Metal Workers - Materials and Tools 1, 2, 3; Steam Power; Internal Combustion Engines; Pumps and Compressors; Trade Drawing, Sketching and Blueprint Reading 1, 2, 3; Shop Practice 1, 2, 3.

Process and Laboratory Workers - Basic Chemistry 1, 2, 3; Petroleum Industry 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Special Courses for Sheet Metal Workers: Shop Practices and Layout 1, 2.

Advanced Courses: Drafting and Designing; Mathematics; Mechanics 1, 2; Physics.

## Limite di Compras a Worde Hizá

Pa haci compras na Comisario pa tempo di Pascu, a worde anuncia cu tur empleadonan, casá y no casá, lo por compra Fls. 50 mas cu nan limit estableci durante luna di December. Empleadonan casá ta permiti pa compra mercancía te na un valor maximo di 40% di nan ganancia base, solomonan te 20%.

## Beaujon Appointed Minister of Finance In N.A. Cabinet



P. J. C. Beaujon

F. J. C. Beaujon, a veteran Lago employee, has been named Minister of Finance in the recently-formed Cabinet of the Netherlands Antilles.

Mr. Beaujon, a cashier in the Accounting Department with over 23 years of service, resigned his position to accept the government appointment.

Born in Aruba, Mr. Beaujon was first employed by Lago in 1929 as a second class machinist and had been promoted to machinist A by 1936. He transferred to the Accounting Department as a junior clerk I in 1937.

Since then he has served as a clerk II, senior clerk and assistant cashier. He has also served as secretary of the Home Building Foundation since its inception in 1939. He has served as the elected member on the Lago Thrift Foundation Board since 1943.

The Cabinet, with six of seven members appointed to date, serves as the executive branch of the government. The Staten, with 22 members, serves as the legislative branch.

## Werleman Attending Promulgation of New Kingdom Constitution

A Werleman, a translator in the Translation and Liaison Section of the Executive Office, was one of four men who left Aruba earlier this month to attend the promulgation of the new Netherlands Constitution.

Also in the group of Aruba delegates was the lieutenant governor, Dr. L. C. Kwartz, J. E. Trausquin and C. A. Eman. Mr. Werleman represented the National Union of Aruba, Mr. Trausquin the Patriotic Party of Aruba and Mr. Eman the Aruba People's Party.

Mr. Kwartz attended as an advisor to the Round-Table Conferences at which the new constitution, which unites The Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam into a "low-style" kingdom, was drafted.

The constitution, earlier ratified by the representative bodies of the three "partners," was scheduled to be promulgated Dec. 15 by Queen Juliana in the historic Ridderzaal, a hall where knights once gathered in The Hague.



BOWLINE cast off

Trujillo swings out

Heads up harbor

Past ships still working

Toward mothballs

## "Trujillo" Ends Lake Fleet Era

Lago's Lake Fleet closed out 30 years of hauling crude oil from Venezuela to Aruba when the S.S. Trujillo, the last of the lake tankers on the run, sailed for Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10. The ship is not scheduled to return.

The "Trujillo" was taken out of service and replaced — as were 12 other lake tankers which were in service Jan. 1 of this year — by larger, faster, more economical ocean-going tankers.

In "mothballs" at Jacksonville are the "Andino," "Pedernales," "Quiriquiri," "Mison," "Cumarebo," "Mamacy," "Roscan," "Caripito," "Guarico," "Temblador" and "Amacuro." The S.S. Mara was transferred to Venezuelan registry and is sailing as the "Esso Mara."

The Lake Fleet was instituted in 1924 when the S.S. Invercorrie, S.S. Inverampton and S.S. Francunion were brought over from England. Because of their relatively shallow draft, they could haul the crude over the Lake Maracaibo bars — first to a transfer ship anchored off Oranjestad, later to a shore depot at San Nicolas and for the next quarter — century to the refinery.

The death knell of the fleet, which at its peak numbered over 60 owned and chartered vessels, was sounded when it was decided to put the crude down at Amuay Bay by pipeline, to cut deep-water channels through Lake Maracaibo's outer and inner bars and to haul from both points to Aruba by the larger-capacity ocean-going tankers.

## Trabao di Lake Fleet ta Cla

Lago Lake Fleet a cerra 30 anja di hala azeta crudo for di Venezuela pa Aruba ora S.S. Trujillo, e ultimo lake tanker ariba e ruta, a sali pa Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10. E bapor no ta bolbe mas.

"Trujillo" ta worde saca for di servicio y reemplaza — mesos cu 12 otro cu tabata na servicio Jan. 1 di e anja aki — pa tanqueronan mas grandi y economico.

Mará na Jacksonville ta "Andino," "Pedernales," "Quiriquiri," "Mison," "Cumarebo," "Mamacy," "Roscan," "Caripito," "Guarico," "Temblador" y "Amacuro." S.S. Mara a worde transferi pa registro Venezolano y ta nabega como Esso Mara.

Lake Fleet tabata institui na 1924 tempo cu S.S. Invercorrie, S.S. Inverampton y S.S. Francunion tabata treci for di Inglatera. Pa motibo di nan poco profundidat, nan por a carga e crudo over di bankinan den Lago Maracaibo — promer pa un bapor hancra dilanti hanf di Oranjestad, despues pa un deposito ariba terra na San Nicolas y pa e siguiente cuarto siglo pa refinaria.

Golpe mortal di e flota, cual den bon tempo tabata consisti di mas cu 60 bapor tanto propiedad como gehuur, a bini ora a worde decidi pa pone e crudo na Amuay Bay pa medio di linea di tubo, pa coba Lago Maracaibo y pa trece e crudo Aruba pa medio di bapornan grandi.

## CYI Notes 20th Year With Knives, Nail Sets

The "Can Your Ideas" committee celebrated the program's 20th birthday last week by distributing 322 manicure sets to women employees and over 6500 pocket knives to the men.

In a letter which accompanied the gifts, General Manager O. S. Mingus said they had two purposes — to serve the needs for which they were designed and to remind employees "to submit good ideas that can be adopted and earn awards, thus helping both you and your company."

The CYI program was instituted in 1934 at the suggestion of R. V. Henze, former Acid Plant supervisor. For a symbol the CYI committee adopted an owl designed by Elmer Schlageter, formerly of the Star-house.

The program's first full-time secretary was Donald Blair who was appointed in 1944. Earlier the secretarial work had been done by various employees who combined it with their other duties.

Today the CYI program is supervised by a nine-man committee headed by P. E. Jensen and a full-time secretary, H. B. Giegerson. The committee members, who are appointed, are Alternate Chairman H. C. Miller, J. H. Branson, C. R. McDonald, Capt. D. J. Garden, K. E. Springer, M. E. Fisk, C. R. Osborn and Capt. W. L. Baker.

In the 20 years of its existence, the program has received over 30,000 suggestions. The employee with the best batting average is C. A. Gumbs of the Garage. In 10 years he had submitted six ideas — and had all six accepted.

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## Arubaanse Technische School lo Establece 40 Curso di Anochi

Den interes di avanza tecnico y educacional di individuonan, Arubaanse Technische School lo inicia cursonan di anochi Dialuna, Jan. 10, 1955. E programa ta designa pa ofrece e homber cu ta traha un oportunidad pa studia anochi en preparacion pa:

- entrada den un carera di ofishi;
- mehoracion den su ofishi particular.

Cursonan a worde organiza pa trahadornan cu metal, mecanico, electricista, carpinter, trahadornan di process y laboratorio y pur worde sigui door di cuakier hende na Aruba cu ta desea di aumenta su saber. E hecho cu cuakier hende en kier instruccion por haya esaki na Arubaanse Technische School ta un di e campeonnan major den educacion di anochi.

Antes, solamente gradmentenan di ATS of personanan di educacion comparable tabatin e requerimentonan necesario pa lesnan di anochi. Sinembargo, bao e programa cu ta habri Jan. 10, tur gradonan di experiencia y educacion formal lo worde tumá na cuenta. Un persona cu poco educacion por atende school di anochi y cuminsa cu e ramonan basico. Tambe, esnan cu ta gradnante di ATS, MULO of di Lago Vocational School of en ta posee educacion comparable ta eligible pa dreuta cursonan avanza cu ta worde ofreci den e programa di anochi.

Tin cursonan planea pa artesano, varios ramonan lo worde sinja den un man di experiencia, artesanonan cuminzando of studiantenan prospectivo cu ta desea di tuma ramonan den varios intensidad. E programa ta ofrece mas cu 40 curso.

Registracion pa e klasnan di anochi lo tuma lugar ariba Dialuna, Diamars, diarazon y Diahuebs, Dec. 28, 29 y 30 entre 6 y 9 p.m. na Arubaanse Technische School. Formularionan di registracion ta obtenible na e school.

Cu un maximo di dos les pa siman cada curso ta tuma seis luna. Majoria curso lo ta consisti di dos periodo di 45 minuut cada siman. Tur educacion basico y teoria tecnico lo tuma dos periodo di 45 minuut cada siman. Pintamento y practico den shop lo tuma cuatro periodo di 45 minuut cada siman. Un estudiante per tuma un of mas curso pero el no por tin mas cu ocho periodo di 45 minuut pa siman. Tur momento studiantenan den klas lo ta bao supervision constante di instructornan di experiencia.

Preferencia di idioma lo worde determiná door di e applicantenan den cada curso y abilidad di e instructor pa duna les den e idioma deseá. E varios ramonan lo worde sinja den

sea Holandes of Ingles, algun den tur dos. E descripcion di e cursonan disponible na e school ta indica e idioma den cual e curso por worde duná.

Pa entrada den school di anochi, e requerimentonan lo varia di acuerdo cu educacion y experiencia di e aplicante. En general, applicantenan mester a completa a lo menos seis klas di school elementario of e equivalente of mester ta traha den e ofishi cu el ta studia. E school lo determina si e aplicante tin e requerimentonan necesario pa e cursonan selecta. Algun curso avanza ta requeri un diploma di ATS, MULO of LVS of abilidad special.

Studiantenan no tin mester di repiti ningun ramo den cual nan ta proficiente sea pa motibo di estudio anterior of experiencia. Administracion di e school lo decidi proficiencia di studiantenan y excusa e estudiante pa atende e lesnan. Studiantenan excusa for di cursonan lo recibí credito pa e cursonan solamente si nan ta trahando pa un diploma di ATS.

Den tur caso studiantenan lo haya e oportunidad pa tuma solamente un of dos curso of tuma e curso completo asina cu el por obtene e diploma. Pa un diploma di ATS, studiantenan mester completa ramonan di e ofishi completo manera ta prescribi door di administradornan di e school.

Den e programa di anochi a worde designa pa peca pa e necesidadnan educacional di tur hende na Aruba cu kier studia. Ademas di e facilidad cu cual un persona por dreuta e school, e costo ta solamente un parti chikito di e costo pa sinja cada estudiante. Cu ayudo y apoyo di gobierno di Aruba, Arubaanse Technische School ta capaz pa ofrece educacion anochi na un costo di Fls. 3 pa luna. E costo pa luna ta mesos no obstante e cantidad di ramonan.

Personanan cu ta dreuta mester deposita Fls. 12. E placa aki lo worde aplica contra promer cuatro luna di les. Pagamento pa luna despues mester tuma lugar cu adelanto.

Un deducion di Fls. 5 lo worde haci for di deposito di studiantenan cu hala atras promer cu e promer klas cuminsa. Una vez cu e cursonan a cuminsa, ningun restitucion lo worde haci.

E cursonan di anochi di Arubaanse Technische School ta aprobá bao Lago Educational Refund Plan. Segun e plan aki empleadonan cu obtene aprobacion previo di nan departamento y completa cursonan aprobá ta eligible pa un reembolso di dos tercer parti di placa di les y gastonan di registracion.

## Supervisors Get New-Type Course In Statistics

Fifty Lago supervisors started a new type of training program last month, an eight-week course in "Statistical Methods for Practical Application." The purpose of the course is to equip the supervisors with new tools to find new answers to old problems.

Mechanical Superintendent F. W. Switzer was the principal speaker at the first session of the course. He said Lago, and other Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) affiliates, were making the training available because similar programs had been successfully adopted by competitive concerns.

Ever since statistical methods helped Allied industry meet the unprecedented demands of World War II, they have been used more and more to help solve production problems. In the oil refining industry, they can best be applied to operating processes.

Mr. Switzer is taking the course. So is his assistant, G. Ernest, Marine Manager J. L. Stoveken, his assistant Capt. W. L. Thomas, Eastern Division Superintendent G. L. McNutt, Light Oils Finishing Assistant Division Superintendent J. M. Rosborough, Laboratory Division Superintendent D. L. Barnes and others.

P. D. Hartman of the Statistics and Economics Group is teaching the course. He is Lago's member of the Subgroup on Statistical Methods which was set up over a year ago by Jersey Standard's Manufacturing Technical Committee to investigate

## Jamieson Retires Heads For Brazil;

Jack D. Jamieson, an operator in Process — Cracking, has left Aruba prior to his retirement from Lago.



J. Jamieson

He is not, however, leaving the oil refining business. He has been employed by the Cubatao refinery in Brazil.

Mr. Jamieson was first employed in 1942 as an apprentice operator — Pressure Stills. In 1943 he was made an assistant operator and four years later was promoted to operator.

Mr. Jamieson left on furlough followed by a leave of absence preceding his retirement in March, 1956.

## Commissary Purchase Limit Is Increased

A Christmas-time increase of Fls. 50 in allowable purchases at the Lago Commissary has been announced for married and unmarried employees during the month of December.

The possible application of statistical methods as problem solvers.

These methods are based on an acceptance of the unavoidable variations in mass production and the economic impossibility of inspecting each unit produced. Statistical methods provide a technique, based on the law of probability, for bringing all production as close to specifications as possible.



"MY THREE ANGELS," a three-act comedy by Sam and Bella Spewack, was presented last week by the Esso Club's Dramatic Workshop. This first-act scene features (left to right) Mimi Wolfe, Bob Hamlin, Bob Dorwart, Lew Swallow and Marion Henderson.

"MI TRES ANGELNAN," un comedia den tres acto pa Sam y Bella Spewack, tabata presentá siman pasá door di Esso Club's Dramatic Workshop. E vista aki den promer acto ta muntra (robez pa drechi) Mimi Wolfe, Bob Hamlin, Bob Dorwart, Lew Swallow y Marion Henderson.



# The Story Of Stained Glass Windows

The Christmas cover of the Aruba Ezzo News reflects the brilliance of one of the stained glass windows of St. Anne's Church in Noord. The pieces of stained glass form the figures of St. Anne and the Virgin Mary in one variation of religious themes told in brightly colored windows that adorn churches throughout the world.

Stained glass window design and assembly is an ancient art. It has come down through the centuries primarily as religious expressions of art — expressions in some instances that are among the world's greatest art treasures.

Stained glass windows have been a part of the church for hundreds of years. The history of the art is found in the accomplishments of craftsmen who devoted their lives and talents to beautify Gods' House.

Glass objects were first used as ornaments and decorative pieces. Some historians credit the Egyptians as being the first to discover and manufacture glass items. Colored glass was used by the inhabitants of the Nile as counterfeits for precious gems. Glass windows have been credited to the Byzantine Empire of 600 A.D. Pieces of flat glass have been found in the ruins of the Roman homes in Pompeii and Britain indicating that the early Romans used glass as an object that would admit light yet keep out weather.

As far as colored glass is concerned, however, it appears that the Egyptians were the first to make use of it. They put it in ornamental trinkets, pieces of jewelry and decorations of their architecture. They used small glass mosaics to adorn many of their finer buildings. The first large effort in the use of colored glass was done by the Byzantines who created huge mosaics for their churches and public buildings.

These pieces of colored glass were used in walls, floors, ceilings or whatever area was to be decorated with mosaics. They were pieces of solid glass, non-transparent and of various colors and designs.

Colored glass as window decoration is of great antiquity in the Far East. Moslem designers fitted small pieces of it into intricate window mounts of stone, wood or plaster. This type of mosaic is still used.

The translucent, brilliant stained glass that we know today was created about the 11th century in France. Originated by medieval craftsmen, the art reached its pinnacle in France during the Middle Ages. French stained glass efforts of this era were masterpieces of work done by highly skilled craftsmen. These examples of the art — although done when the putting together of stained glass windows was still in its infancy — are among today's most cherished art treasures. These famous works have lived on and have inspired other artists — although few in number because of the skill necessary to become an adept craftsman — to perpetuate the art. Stained glass windows are symbols of love and devotion, for the majority of them are expressions of man to his God. In the early days stained glass windows were used solely in churches and cathedrals. Most of today's stained glass windows are found in churches although there have been other uses for the beautiful glass.

Much of what is known to present day stained glass makers of how the ancient artisans accomplished their beautiful feats is through the writings of a German monk, Theophilus, who lived during the 12th century. Writing in Latin, the language of the church, he told of the art of glass making.

According to the words of the German monk, glass makers of the 12th century always lived near forests in order to maintain a good supply of fuel. As the areas were cut away, they moved on to other wooded locations. The formula most widely used by medieval glass makers was two parts of heechwood ash to one part of clear sand. The mixture was roasted in a crucible in a crude oven until the mixture could be drawn out like gum.

The glass was then blown through a tube until a glass cylinder was formed. The glass was then reheated in another oven where the glass cylinder was slit and opened out flat. The different colors the ancient artisans achieved, stated Theophilus — found in France — were added to the molten mass. Blue was produced by adding oxide of cobalt; ruby red by adding cupric acid which resulted from throwing a mixture of copper filings and flaked iron into the mixture; green by adding copper dioxide; purple by adding oxide of manganese and yellow by the simple expedient of boiling the glass until the proper yellow shade was obtained.

The supreme accomplishment of the medieval glass maker was ruby red. How this color was obtained is not exactly known. Modern day makers have never been able to duplicate the rich red color of glass of their ancient counterparts. The red of old was so intense that it would not permit light to penetrate its entire thickness. Its use had to be limited to a

## On Our Cover

*A moment when the sun sent its rays through a stained-glass window to paint a little girl at prayer is caught on the first page of this Christmas issue of the Aruba Ezzo News.*

*The child is Edna Eckmeijer, 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Eckmeijer of Buevooi and fifth-grade student at St. Anne's School.*

*The window, made almost a quarter-century ago at Kevelaar, Germany and presented by parishioners to St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church at Noord, shows St. Anne and the Virgin Mary.*

*The picture was taken by Ezzo News Staff Photographer Norman Singh.*



red film of glass plated over clear glass.

In ancient days each of the colors had a meaning. They were symbols of spiritual qualities. Red was symbolic of love, valor and martyrdom. Blue stood for wisdom, loyalty, truth and Heaven itself. Yellow represented goodness and spiritual achievement. In medieval days the windows were actually designed as symbols and not so much as pictures as they were in later years.

Much of the crudeness and technical limitations of the medium of the medieval period resulted in the brilliance of the stained glass works that merit them as art treasures. The finished product of years ago was unbelievably thin, usually one-eighth inch in thickness with swellings up to one-quarter inch. The glass was crude, uneven; contained blemishes in the pigment, bubbles in the surface. These imperfections aided in giving the glass amazing characteristics through irregular and scintillating refractions of light. Modern day glass methods produce fine, perfect pieces of glass. There is nothing to catch the light as there was in the crude but beautiful glass of medieval glass makers.

The glass was mounted in tiny pieces giving a jewel-like quality to the brilliant colors. There exist two theories as to why the glass came in tiny pieces. One is that the glass makers worked only with small pieces enabling them to main-

tain absolute control during the staining process. Others say that the finished glass was packed in leather bags and carried for many miles on horseback to the window assembly point. After these rough trips, the glass usually arrived in small, broken pieces thereby necessitating the fitting together of tiny colored particles to make up a window.

Very often the glass was pieced together at the site of the cathedral. According to the German monk Theophilus, the construction of the window started with the craftsman's sketch or "cartoon" of the window. Using the "cartoon" as a blueprint, the craftsman cut the pieces to shape. He used a hot iron in medieval days. His successors — beginning with the 16th century improved glass making methods — used diamonds in glass cutting.

The fragments of glass were then pieced together in the arrangement planned for the finished window. Artists then painted in figures and scenes. The next step was to again fire the glass in an oven to fuse the pigment with the glass.

The glass was then joined together with strips of lead. The lead used had high cores and thick short flanges to accommodate various thicknesses of glass. The edge of the glass was inserted between the lead flanges which were pliable enough to allow the craftsman to easily bend the leading to follow the contour of the colored fragments. The lead strips were then soldered together. The completed panels were set between iron crossbars in the window opening and held in place by small rods soldered to the lead edges.

This is the story of how the medieval masters created stained glass windows that are today's art treasures as described in Latin by Theophilus.

Unfortunately, much of this art is lost. The true art of stained glass as done by the medieval artisans is, in fact, extinct. The art of piecing together colored windows almost became a lost art. The loss of the true art and the near-loss of the window art occurred in the 16th century. The reasons were twofold. Improved glass making methods eliminated the cumbersome procedures of the earlier artisans. Also eliminated, however, were the irregularities of the glass and the secrets of coloring which attributed to the brilliance of the pieces. Towards the middle of the 16th century, the use of enamel paints permitted the designs to be entirely painted on the glass and then fired. This technique eliminated the ancient procedure and spelled the end of the true art of stained glass.

Today's stained glass is mass produced and does not have the qualities of the old masters'. Modern day glass is molded perfectly even and is void of light-catching irregularities common in yesteryear's imperfect stained glass. The colors are not comparable; the pieces not as small and jewel-like.

Shortly after the 16th century, the art of using stained pieces to form windows declined in popularity and almost disappeared. Clear glass windows became the popular whim especially in the form of medallions. With stained glass losing popularity, very few craftsmen cared to take the time to develop the exacting skill needed to create this type window. And with the clear glass vogue, few craftsmen cared enough to preserve the art. A few persevered, however, and the skill was passed on.

One such man was Viollet le Due, a Frenchman. Inspired by the work of old masters that adorned the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, M. le Due helped revive interest in stained glass windows in the early 1800s.

The art has never been faced with excess craftsmen. Rather, there has continually been a scarcity of real stained glass artists. Because of this and their devotion to the art, many craftsmen never actually retire. Such a man is J. Gordon Guthrie, who at 80 is still actively engaged in creating stained glass windows in his New York studio. Examples of his work are in many churches in eastern United States. One of his best works — and a true measure of the skill demanded by the art — is his figure of Pope Pius X in a Hartford (Conn.) Roman Catholic church which was created from 100 shades of glass.

As in the 16th and 17th centuries, stained glass went through another period of little popularity. It happened during the early 1900s when the milky surface of opalescent glass was fashionable. The vogue was shortlived and shortly after World War I stained glass again became the most desired type of ornate window.

Today's work beautifies many churches. For true examples of the ancient art that never can be duplicated, however, the 12th, 13th and 14th century cathedrals and churches of the Old World must be visited. The most beautiful in existence are at the cathedral at Chartres, France. Here can be found a treasury of 13th century glass.

# MERRY CHRISTMAS

# Trahamento di Glas di Color Ta Un Arte Antiguo y Exacto

E capa di Pascu di Aruba Easo News ta reflichia bunita di un di e bentananan di glas pintá di Misa Sta. Anna na Noord. E piezanan di glas pintá ta forma figura di Sta. Anna y Birgen Maria den un variacion di temanan religioso conat den cuadranten di color biko cu ta dorna misanan den henter mundo.

E trahamento di cuadra den glas ta un antiguo arte. E arte a pasa door di siglonan primeramente como expresionnan religioso di arte — expresionnan den algun instancia cu ta entre e tesoronan di arte mas grandi na mundo.

Bentana di glas pintá ta un parti di misa pa cientos di anjanan. Historia di e arte aki ta cuminsa hopi anja atras cu e aconplecionnan di artesanonan cu a dedica nan bida y talento pa haci Cas di Dios mas bunita.

Obhetonan di glas tabata worde usá promer cu adorno y piezanan decorativo. Algun historiador ta creditá e Egypcianonan como e promenan cu a descubri y traha articulonnan di glas. Glas di color tabata worde usá door di inhabitantenan di Nilo como simulacion di prendanan precisas. Bentananan di glas a worde creditá na Imperio Ryzantino di anja 600. Piezanan di glas plat a worde hayá den ruinan di casnan Romano den Pompeii y Inglaterra indicando cu e antiguo Romanonan tabata usa glas como un obheto cu ta permiti luz penetra y toch tene condicion di tempo afor.

En cuanto glas di color ta comenar, sin embargo, ta pare cu e Egypcianonan tabata di promer cu a haci uso di dje. Nan a usa nan como adorno, prenda y piezanan pa dorna arquitectura. Nan tabata usa mosaico chikito di glas pa dorna hopi di nan edificionnan mas bunita. E promer esfuerzo grandi den uso di glas di color tabata haci door di Byzantinonan cu a traha mosaiconan grandi pa nan misa y edificionan publico.

## Usá den Muraya

E pida glasan pintá tabata worde usá den muraya, vloer, plafond of cuakier otro lugar cu mester a worde decorá cu mosaico. Nan tabata pida glas solido, no transparente y di varios color y forma.

Glas di color como decoracion di bentana ta di gran antiguidad den lejano Oriente. Disenjonan Moslem tabata haca pidenan chikito den monta di piedra, madera of pleister. E sorto di mosaico aki ta worde usá ainda.

E glas transparente, brillante cu uos cuace awor a origina mas of menos den siglo 11 na Francia. Origena pa artesanonan e arte a alcanza su colmo na Francia durante Medio

## Ariba nos Kaft

Un momento cu solo a manda su rayonnan door di un bentana di glas pintá pa muntra un mucha muher den oracion ta aparece ariba promer pagina di edicion di Pascu di Aruba Easo News.

E mucha ta Edna Eckmeijer, yiu di 10 anja di Sr. y Sra. Reginald Eckmeijer di Bucuraci y un mucha muher di cinco klas di school St. Anna.

E bentana, fabrica casi un cuarto siglo pasá na Kevelaar, Alemania y presentá door di parokianonan na misa Catolico di St. Anna na Noord, ta muntra Sta. Anna y La Birgen.

E retrato a worde sacá door di fotografo Norman Singh di Easo News.

Siglonan. Esfuerzonan Frances den glas pintá den e epoca aki tabata obranan maestral di trabao di artesanonan sumamente cualificá. E ehemplonan di e arte — maske di e tempo cu armamento di un bentana di glas pintá tabata ainda den su infancia — awendia ta entre e tesoronan di arte mas apreciá. E obranan famoso aki a sigui bira y a inspira otro — maske e cantidad ta poco pa motibo di e habilidad cu mester pa bira un artesano bon — pa perpetua e arte. Bentana di glas pintá, ta simbolo di amor y devocion pasobra majoria di nan ta expresionnan di hende en frente su Dios. Den promer tempo di glas pintá nan tabata worde usá unicamente den misa y catedral. Majoria di glas pintá awendia ta worde encontrá den misanan pwa toch tin otro uso pa e bunita bentananan.

Hopi di loka awendia ta conoci na trahadornan di glas pintá tocante con e arte antiguo tabata entrega e prestacionnan magnifico ta pa medio di escriptura di un monje Aleman, Theophilus, kende a biba durante siglo 12. Scirbiendo na Latin, idioma di iglesia, el a conta tocante e arte di traha glas.

## Biba Cerca Mondí

Segun palabranan di e monje Aleman, trahadornan di glas di siglo 12 semper tabata liba cerca di mondí pa mantene un bon cantidad di combustible. Segun e lugar tabata worde cortá, nan tabata move pa otro lugar cu tin mas madera. E formula usá mas tanto door di trahadornan di glas di Siglo Medio tabata dos parti di shinishi di madera contra un parti di santo cla. E mezela tabata worde hona den un forna crudo te ora por rankele mecos cu goma.

Anto e glas tabata worde suplá door di un tubo te ora e forma un

cylinder. Anto e glas ta worde cayentá den un otro forna unda e cylinder di glas ta worde gespleit y habri plat. E diferente colornan cu e artesanonan tabata obtene, asina Theophilus a scribi, tabata door di uso di oxidonan metalico. E oxidonan — hayá na Francia — tabata worde agregá cerca e material gesmelt. Blauw tabata worde produci door di agrega oxido di cobalt; corrá rubio door di agrega oxido cuprico cu ta resulta for di benta un mezela di raspa di koper y hera den e mezela; berde door di agrega koper dioxide; binja door di agrega oxido di manganeso, y geel door e simple herbe-mento di e glas te ora e propio color geel sali.

E aconplecimiento supremo di siglonan medio tabata corrá rubio. Com e color aki a worde obteni no ta conoci. Trahadornan di awendia nunca a logra duplica e corrá rico di e antiguo maestronan. E corrá di tempo bieuw tabata asina intenso cu e no ta permiti luz drenta benter su grandi. Su uso mester a worde limitá na un film di glas corrá poni ariba glas cla.

## Nificacion di Color

Den tempo anterior cada color tabatin su nificacion. Nan tabata simbolo di cualidadnan spiritual. Corrá tabata simbolo di amor, curashi y sufrimento. Blauw tabata representa sabiduria, fidelidad, bondad y cielo mes. Geel tabata nifica bondad y riqueza spiritual. Den siglonan medio e bentana tabata worde desinjá como simbolo y no asina tanto manera retrato como den anjanan despues.

Hopi di e material crudo y limitacion tecnico di parti central di siglonan medio a resulta den bunita di obranan di glas pintá cu ta haci nan tesoro di arte. E producta cla di anjanan pasá tabata masha fini, generalmente como un octavo di un inch y algun camina un cuarto. E glas tabata crudo, no pareuw, tabatin mancha y lugarnan halto. E imperfeccionnan aki juist a yuda duna e bentananan caracteristiconan asombrante. E glas produci den tempo moderno ta fini y perfectu. No tin nada pa retene e luz manera tabatin den e glas crudo di e trahadornan antiguo.

E glas tabata montá den piezanan chikito dunando un cualidad di prenda na e colornan brillante. Tin dos pensamiento pakiko e glas tabata bini na pida chikito. Uno ta cu e trahadornan di glas tabata traha cu solamente pidanan chikito, cual tabata permiti control absoluto. Otro ta bisa cu e glas completá ta worde patetá den saco di cuero y biba cu eibai hopi milla leu na e punto unda e bentana ta worde formá. Despues di e viaje aki, generalmente e glas tabata yega den pida chikito asina necesitando penosamente huntu di partinan chikito pa forma un bentana.

## Cuminsa cu Sketch

Hopi vez pegamento huntu di e glas tabata worde haci na e catedral mes. Segun e monje Aleman Theophilus, construcion di e bentana tabata cuminsa cu e artesano pintando un sketch. Usando e sketch como un plan, e artesano ta corta e pidanan na forma. El tabata usa un hera cayente den tempo bieuw. Su sucesoran — cuminzando cu e mehor metodonan di siglo 16 — tabata usa diamante pa corta glas.

E siguiente paso tabata pa conecta e glas huntu cu chumbo. E canto di e glas tabata worde pasá canto di banda afor di e glas. E bentana cla anta tabata worde poni na su lugar. E otro paso tabata pa bolbe cayente e glas den forna.

E siguiente paso tabata pa conecta e glas huntu cu chumbo. E canto di e glas tabata worde pasá canto di banda afor di e glas. E bentana cla anta tabata worde poni na su lugar.

Esaki ta e storia com e maestronan di siglonan medio tabata traha bentana di glas pintá cu ta tesoronan di arte di awendia manera Theophilus a describi na Latin.

## Season's Greetings

"Seasons' greetings," extended during this period, mark the festival of Christmas and the advent of another year. To the people who are Lago, to the members of their families and to all our friends may I extend the warmest "seasons' greetings" — the hope of a very Merry Christmas and the happiest of New Years.

*J. J. Horigan*

## Saludonan di Bon Deseo

Saludonan di bon deseo extendi durante e periodo aki, ta tipico di fiesta di Pascu y Anja Nobo. Na e hendenan cu ta Lago, na miembronan di nan familianan, y na tur nos amigonan, mi ta desea di extende e saludonan mas sincero y caluroso — e speranza pa un Pascu sumamente feliz y un anja nobo mas próspero cu nunca.

*J. J. Horigan*



THE FAMILIAR and loved figures of the Adoration are presented on this modern-day Christmas card.

E FAMILIAR y stimá figuranan di e Adoracion ta worde presenta ariba e kaarchi di Pascu di awendia.

Infortunadamente, hopi di e arte aki a bai perdi. E arte berdadero di glas pintá manera artesanonan di siglonan medio tabata conoce, en realidad a caba. E arte di pega tanto bentana pintá casi a bira un arte perdi. L'edida di e berdadero arte y e casi perdida di e arte di bentana a socede na siglo 16. Esaki a socede pa dos motibo. Metodnan mehorá di traha glas a elimina e procedonan trababao di e artesanonan anterior. Tambe eliminá, sin embargo, tabata e irregularidadnan di e glas y e secretonan di pintamento cu tabata atribui bunita di e glas. Banda di cetro di siglo 16, uso di verf di canal a permiti disenjonan pa worde pintá henteramente y despues cayentá. E metodo aki a elimina e antiguo procedemento y pronuncia fu di e berdadero arte di glas pintá.

E glas pintá di awendia ta worde trahá na gran escala y no tin e cualidadnan di e maestronan bieuw. Glas moderno ta perfectamente pareuw y uo ta cu claridad manera esun di e artesanonan antiguo. E colornan na ta comparable; e piezanan uo ta asina chikito y cu parecido di prenda.

Poco despues di siglo 16, e arte di usa piezanan pintá pa forma bentana a baha den popularidad y casi a desaparece. Bentana di glas color cla a bira popular. Cu glas pintá perdiendo popularidad, poco artesano tabata tumá e tempo pa desanoya e sabi exacto pa traha e forma di bentana aki. Y cu glas color cla na moda, poco artesano a preocupa pa salba e arte. Algun, sin embargo, a preservele y e sabi a sigui liba.

let le Due, un Frances. Inspirá pa trabao di e maestronan bieuw cu tabata dorna Catedral di Nuestra Señora na Paris, Sr. le Due a yuda rebiba interes den glas pintá den promer parti di siglo 1800.

Un di e hembernan aki tabata Vil-

## Poco Artesano

Nunca e arte a enfrenta empleo demasiado. Al contrario, semper tabatin escasez di artistanan di pinta glas. Pa motibo di esaki y nan devocion pa e arte, hopi artesano nunca ta retira. Un tal humber ta J. Gordon Guthrie, kende na edad di 80 anja ainda ta traha bentana di glas pintá den su studio na New York. Un di e mehor obranan — y un medida berdadero di e habilidad cu e trabao ta demanda — ta su figura di Papa Pio X den un misa Catolico na Hartford, Conn. cual ta trahá di 100 sorto di color di glas.

Manera den siglo 16 y 17, glas pintá a pasa den un otro periodo di poca popularidad. Esaki a socede durante principio di siglo 1900 tempo cu e superficie color di lechi di glas (quelescente) tabata na moda. E moda tabata corta y poco despues di Guerra Mundial 1 glas pintá a bolbe bira e forma di bentana adorna cu ta mas preferi.

Obranan di awendia ta instalá den hopi misa. Pa ehemplonan berdadero di e arte antiguo cu nunca por worde duplica, sin embargo, catedral y misanan di siglo 12, 13 y 14 di Mundo Bieuw mester worde lúshita. Esun mas bunita cu ta existi ta e catedral na Chartes, Francia. Aki por haya un tesoro di glas pintá di siglo 13.



FELLOW Carpentry Craft employees presented Daniel Werleman (right) with a wall clock when he retired with more than 29 years of service. Making the presentation were C. Berrisford (left) and J. Hassell.

COMPANJERONAN di trabao den division di carpinter a presenta na Daniel Werleman (banda drechi) un oloshi di muraya ora el a retira cu mas cu 29 anja di servicio. Haciendo e presentacion ta C. Berrisford (robez) y J. Hassell.

## Airport Tower Helps Make International Air Travel Safer, More Economical



CHIEF OPERATOR A. van Herwaarden jots down a plane's flight plan. CHIEF OPERADOR A. van Herwaarden ta scirbi plan di vuelo di un aeroplano.

# "Hello, Curaçao; Dakota Calling"

The men who work in a glass-walled tower at Dakota Field staff an outpost of an organization which shepherds airplanes and their passengers over six continents and the seas between.

They are members of a world-wide force which, 24 hours a day, guards from afar the fleet-wing airliner, the lumbering freighter, the jaunty sport plane.

The organization is sparked by a spirit of cooperation — an operational "Golden Rule" which cuts across such stumbling blocks as politics, nationalism and the "cold war." The purpose of the organization is to promote safe, economical, international air commerce.

While the governments which pay the cost of the organization look for a way to make the world safe, men in airport towers — on both sides of the Iron Curtain — work hand-in-hand each day to make the airlines safe.

They are directed by the International Civil Aviation Organization which got its start in 1944. Representatives of 52 nations, that had watched international air travel mushroom during World War II, met in Chicago, Ill., to work out a plan for regulating and facilitating flights from one country to another.

After three years of discussion a basic program was completed and the ICAO came into being as an adjunct of the United Nations. Member nations agreed to recognize the organization's recommendations on international air travel, but retained the right to legislate internal flight controls.

Where the ICAO recommendations conflicted with the members' internal flight regulations, the countries retained the right to reject them.

The ICAO, with a 21-man executive committee continuously in session at its headquarters in Montreal, Canada and an annual meeting attended by each member nation, stepped into almost every phase of international air commerce.

It recommended standard aircraft identification markings, pilot and crew-member examinations, "Rules of the Air," safety regulations, airport customs and immigration controls, signal systems, accident reports.

It issued booklets describing airfields all over the world. It published internal flight regulations of member and non-member countries. And it drafted a set of rules to control aerial traffic over the high seas, outside the jurisdiction of any country.

To implement its basic purpose — the promotion of safe, economical, international air commerce — the organization established a network of "control areas," each with its own "control center."

The control center was to supervise all flights originating in, terminating in or passing through its area. Airport control towers within the center's area were to serve as fingers for its guarding hand.

Men to staff the airport towers as well as the Area Control Centers were to be chosen on the basis of tests set up by the ICAO and were to operate under its standardized rules of procedure. The men were to be employed by the government of the country in which they worked.

The Netherlands was one of the founding nations of the ICAO, and the Netherlands Antilles — as part of the Netherlands Kingdom — was called upon to play a role.

To regulate air traffic in this part of the Caribbean, the organization established an area control center at Plesman Airport in Curaçao, one of the major air terminals of the world.

Radio weaves the organization in a world-wide safety net. High Frequency, Very High Frequency and Ultra High Frequency sets link airplanes, control towers and control centers.

At Dakota earlier this week a loudspeaker connected to a radio-telephone unit crackled and a voice reported that a DC-3, operated by KLM, left Curaçao at 1532 "Zebra" headed for Aruba. The pilot planned to fly at 3000 feet and to reach this island at 1605 "Zebra."

A. van Herwaarden, chief tower operator, lifted the radio-telephone handset and acknowledged receipt of the message. As he did so he wrote the flight information on a form.

Seconds later another loudspeaker came alive. The daily

KLM plane from Miami, Fla., was reporting. The pilot had switched from the control center's radio frequency, on which he had been reporting his position every 20 minutes, to the tower frequency. The plane was about 30 miles north of the island.

Mr. van Herwaarden replied and gave the pilot the "runway-in-use" — wind direction and speed, weather, visibility information — reported the approach of the DC-3 from Curaçao and asked the pilot to report again when the plane was three miles out.

Over the radio-telephone Mr. van Herwaarden reported to the Curaçao control center that the Miami plane had checked in. Control center operators, who had been plotting the plane's progress on a special board representing the control zone, noted the position report.

Minutes later the pilot of the Miami-Aruba plane called again, said he was three miles out and requested permission to land. The operator repeated the "runway-in-use" data and field condition, gave the plane No. 1 landing priority and — as the white-hulled Convair came down through a cloud — added, "I have you in sight."

As the plane settled toward the ground Mr. van Herwaarden scanned the runway once again to make sure it was clear, checked to see that the plane's tri-cycle landing gear was in position and radioed the pilot, as the plane landed, the exact "Zebra" or Greenwich Mean Time the wheels touched the runway.

As the Convair's reversible-pitch propellers helped bring the plane to a stop, Mr. van Herwaarden radioed the pilot the taxi strip to use and where to park the plane.

Then, on the radio-telephone, he reported to Curaçao the plane had landed safely. Curaçao, in turn, radioed the information to the control center at Kingston, Jamaica, the plane's last point of departure.

Within minutes the plane from Curaçao reported in and the operator went through the same procedure. Relaxing later with a cigarette, Mr. van Herwaarden — who has worked at 19 airfields since becoming a tower operator in England during World War II — explained that air traffic control has been standardized by the ICAO all over the world.

In all member countries, he said, pilots and tower operators exchange the same information, observe the same regulations, practice the same safeguards, use the same phraseology.

Whether they use English, Spanish, Dutch, French, or German, in all of which he is conversant, pilots still call in from as close as possible to predetermined reporting points, Mr. van Herwaarden said. "If they fail to report, the control center knows something may have gone wrong and can start checking immediately," he explained.

On the other hand, pilots know tower operators will provide every scrap of information which could conceivably affect their flight, he continued.

As Mr. Herwaarden snuffed out his cigarette the telephone rang. The pilot of another DC-3 operated by KLM, who had come in earlier, was about to depart for Maipuetia and wanted to file his flight plan.

The flight plan is another safety device instituted by the ICAO. A plan is filed for each leg of a plane's flight. It contains such information as the type of aircraft, destination, number of passengers, proposed cruising altitude, maximum potential flying time, expected time of arrival.

Mr. van Herwaarden jotted down the information the pilot telephoned from the administration building downstairs, then radio-telephoned Curaçao for approval. Though the control center okayed the plan, it might have directed a change in course or altitude to minimize the chance of collision with another aircraft or the possibility of running into bad weather.

With his plan approved, the pilot taxied the plane to the end of the runway where the tower operator radioed the "runway-in-use," information weather report and location of other planes aloft in the area of the airport.

Ready to leave, the pilot requested permission to take off, received it and sped down the runway. As the plane lifted into the air, Mr. van Herwaarden kept it in sight to be sure it was operating properly. Then he radioed the exact time

the DC-3 left the runway and gave the pilot permission to switch his set to "route frequency."

On this frequency the pilot sent his departure report to the Curaçao control center. As darkness fell the plane passed out of the control tower's zone and the pilot reported to the next center. Back at Curaçao the center operator took the Aruba-Maipuetia plane off the board.

Though airport towers are primarily traffic control and communication centers, they also serve as weather stations. The Dakota tower is equipped with an anemometer which measures the speed of the wind, a pivoted "tee" which tells the wind's direction, a barometer, wet and dry thermometers and a device for estimating the height of clouds.

Each hour the operator radios a brief weather report to Curaçao and every three hours sends a complete resume. The tower is also fitted out with a non-directional radio beacon for use when bad weather obscures the field.

Tower operators can "talk" a plane down through fog or rain by having the pilot, once over the beacon, fly specific compass headings for definite lengths of time at designated speeds and altitude.

The tower is also equipped with a machine which puts on tape all conversations between the tower and pilots. Should a mishap occur during landing or take-off the tape serves as a verbatim transcription for investigating bodies.

Towers are not solely dependent upon radio for communication with airplanes. They are equipped with Verry pistols which fire flares according to a pre-arranged ICAO code, and Aldis lamps for flashing Morse code blinker messages or colored light control symbols to supplement the Morse messages.

The Dakota tower is manned by three operators and is open 17 hours a day. With the control center and airport tower at Plesman Airport, it constitutes the Netherlands Antilles' contribution to the primary goal of the ICAO — the promotion of safe, economical, international air commerce.



THE TOWER at Dakota Field. Note weather instruments above roof.

E TOREN na veld Dakota. Tuma nota di e instrumento- nan di weer riba dak.





## Culver, Coulter Hodges, Taylor Straub Promoted

Five Lago employees were promoted earlier this month. They were Harold E. Culver, John W. Coulter, Derbon Hodges, Mark H. Taylor and James G. Straub.

Mr. Culver was promoted to general foreman — Metal Trades; Mr. Coulter to assistant general foreman — Metal Trades; Mr. Hodges to zone foreman — Metal Trades; Mr. Taylor to head safety inspector — Safety and Mr. Straub to senior engineer — Engineering.

Mr. Culver was first employed as a truck driver in 1930. He became a welder helper third class in 1931 and has served as a welder second class, tradesman first class, subforeman second and first class, welders section planner and assistant general foreman — Welding, the position from which he was promoted.



H. E. Culver



J. W. Coulter



D. Hodges



M. H. Taylor



J. G. Straub

Mr. Coulter was first employed in 1949 as a Shipyard subforeman - welding. Since then he has served as a foreman, and craft foreman in the Shipyard and Mechanical Department, zone foreman and assistant general foreman, the position from which he was promoted.

Mr. Hodges was first employed in 1949 as a subforeman - Boiler. He was later made a foreman - Boiler, the position from which he was promoted.

Mr. Taylor was first employed by Lago in 1929 as a helper second class — Pressure Stills. He has also served as a stillman helper first class, operator second class, assistant operator, gas tester, engineer I, safety inspector and safety inspector A, the position from which he was promoted.

Mr. Taylor was originally employed from 1923 to 1929 by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.

Mr. Straub was first employed in 1947 by the Standard Oil Development Co. He transferred to Lago in 1949 as an equipment inspector A and served as an engineer A, the position from which he was promoted.

## Llewellyn Retires After 23 Years

Ernest Llewellyn, a carpenter C in Colony Maintenance, retired Dec. 1 with more than 23 years of service. He plans to make his home in Trinidad.

Mr. Llewellyn was first employed in 1930 as a helper in Electrical. By 1936 he had become an electrician C, then transferred to Carpenter as a carpenter helper B. He became a carpenter C in 1942.

## Comite di "CYI" a Celebra 20 Aniversario cu Regalanan

E comite di "Coin Your Ideas" a celebra di 20 aniversario di su programa siman pasá partiendo 322 set di limpia hunja na empleadonan muher y 6500 sambechi na e hombernan.

Den un carta hunto cu e regalanan, Gerente General O. S. Mingus a bisa cu nan tabatin dos obheto — pa sirbi e uso pa cual nan tabata trabá y pa recorda empleadonan pa "manda aden bon ideanan cu por worde aceptá y duná premio, yudando asina bo mes y bo compania."

E programa di CYI tabata institui na 1934 ariba sugerencia di R. V. Heinze, anterior hefe di Acid Plant. Como simbolo, e comite di CYI a adopta un choco designá door di Elmer Schlageter, antes di Storhouse.

E promer secretario di tempo completo di e programa tabata Donald Blair kende tabata nombrá na 1944. Anteriormente e trabao di secretario tabata worde haci door di varios empleado combiná cu nan truhao.

Actualmente e programa di CYI ta bao supervision di un comite di nuebe bomber cu na cabez P. E. Jensen y secretario H. B. Gregersen. E miembronan di e comite cu ta worde nombrá ta vice-presidente H. C. Miller, J. H. Beaumon, C. R. McDonald, Capt. D. J. Garden, K. E. Springer, M. E. Fisk, C. R. Osborn y Capt. W. L. Baker.

Den e 20 anja di su existencia, e programa a recibí mas cu 30,000 sugerencia. E empleado cu e mehor resultado ta C. A. Gumbs di Garage. Den 10 anja el manda seis idea aden — y tur seis a worde aceptá.

## A. Werleman a Sali pa Atende Promulgacion

A. Werleman, un traductor den Translation & Liaison Section di Executive Office, tabata un di e cuatro hombernan kende a sali for di Aruba anteriormente e luna aki pa atende na promulgacion di e Constitucion nobo di Reinado Holandes.

Tambe den e grupo di delegadonan Arubano tabata Gezaghheber L. C. Kwartsz, J. E. Yrausquin, y C. A. Eman. Sr. Werleman ta representante di Union Nacional Arubano, Sr. Yrausquin di Partida Patriotica Arubano y Sr. Eman di Partida di Pueblo Arubano.

Sr. Kwartsz a atende e conferencianan di mesa redonda como advisor. Na e conferencianan aki e constitucion nobo cu ta uni Holanda, Antillas Holandes y Surinam den un reinado estilo nobo a worde compilá.

E constitucion cual ta ratificá eña door di e cuerpunan representativo di e tres territorionan, lo worde promulgá pa Reina Juliana ariba Dec. 15 den e historico Ridderzaal, un sala unda antes noblezia tabata reuni.

## Christmas Concert To Be Broadcast

The annual concert of the Lago Colony Christmas Choir will be presented Dec. 19 at 8 p.m. From the stage of the Esso Club Theatre. The Voz di Aruba will present a live broadcast at that time and record the concert for rebroadcast at 8:30 p.m. Christmas Eve.

Voz di Aruba is at 666 megacycles on the regular broadcast band. F. V. Schultz of the Mechanical Department will be the announcer. The concert will be the first program ever broadcast from the theatre.

## Schedule of Paydays

### Semi-Monthly Payroll

Dec. 1 - 15 Thursday, Dec. 23, 1954

### Monthly Payroll

Dec. 1 - 31 Thursday, Jan. 11, 1955

## Miller To Retire After 31 Years

One of Lago's longest-service employees — Edwin V. Miller — left Aruba Dec. 1 on furlough preceding retirement. Mr. Miller, who came to Aruba as a master welder to help build the refinery, had over 31 years of service.



E. V. Miller

He was first employed in 1923 by the Midwest Refining Co. at Midwest, Wyoming, and transferred to Lago five years later. In 1934 he was made a subforeman second class and two years later became a subforeman first class.

In 1939 he was promoted to boiler and welding section planner and before the year was out had moved up to assistant general foreman. In 1946 he became general foreman of Metal Trades, the position he held at the time of his retirement.

Mr. Miller plans to reside in Phoenix, Arizona.



### November 25

THYSEN, Thomas - Shipyard: A daughter, Catalina Irene  
GUMBS, Hugh A. - Esso Club: A daughter, Phyllis Anne  
BIEZEN, Juan - Cracking: A son, Juan Mario  
WERLEMAN, Jose M. - Pipe: A daughter, Maria Catarina

### November 26

ARENDIS, Juan E. - Col. Maint.: A daughter, Sylvia Mariana  
ANGEL, Alexio - Lab No. 1: A daughter, Lucia Mariana

### November 27

CHEIN, George E. - Accounting: A son, George Edgar  
FELTER, Max H. P. - Col. Maint.: A son, Robbie Max  
CHICHESTER, Fisher - Ind. Relations: A daughter, Patricia Cullen  
SODERSTON, Malcolm E. - Mechanical: A son, Lawrence Jeffrey

### November 28

ROCK, Miguel - Mech. Yard: A son, Johnny VROOLIK, Norberto - Mech. Welding: A daughter, Lucresia Philomena  
KLOSSNER, Walter J. - TSD Process: A son, John Paul

### November 29

NAVA, Jorge S. - Pipe: A son, Mario Rolando  
DRAWDING, Vinworth C. II - Mechanical: A son, Gerald Francis  
VROOLIK, Geril - LOF: A daughter, Amanda Roxana

### November 30

FIGARO, Mario - Storhouse: A son, Orlando Andres  
SOLOGNIER, Vicente L. - Pipe: A son, Roberto  
SINT JAGO, Hercules - LOF: A son, Hercules Ambricio

### December 1

ROCK, Narciso - Garage: A daughter, Petra Theresita  
WINTERDAAL, Luis E. - LOF: A son, Hubert Eustacio  
DIRKSEN, Lomeus - Drydock: A son, Juan Walfrido

### December 2

GIBBS, William H. - Lago Police: A daughter, Cheryl Marguerite  
VIS, Carlos A. - Cracking: A daughter, Carla Alida

### December 3

HODGE, Pierre L. E. - Wharves: A son, Albert Thadens  
VAN PITTEN, George H. - Dining Hall: A daughter, Lucia Ruth  
RICHARDSON, Arnold E. - Col. Maint.: A son, Leonard Anatole

### December 4

VAN DER BIEZEN, Florentina M. - Cracking: A daughter, Edna Margarita  
BELL, Obediano E. - Rec. & Ship: A son, Enrique Roland  
GERMAN, Benjamin - Medical: A daughter, Evelyn Corinna

### December 5

FORTIN, Joseph E. V. - A son, Ricardo Fernando  
LEWIS, Welford A. - Cracking: A son, Vernon Errol

### December 6

SEMELEER, Eduardo C. - Rec. & Ship: A daughter, Lolia Reine Maria  
ROCK, Francisco - LOF: A daughter, Maria Mariana

### December 7

CORNES, Frans - Pain: A daughter, Glenda Rebecca  
WEEKES, Charles - LOF: A son  
RAMOS, Marcelo - Ind. Rel.: A son, Joaquin Armando

### December 8

JOSEPH, Gentle - Col. Serv. - A daughter  
RIBBERSTAP, Domingo De S. - Medical: A daughter  
RAS, Jorhio - Pipe: A son



ONE STOP of members of the Corrosion Conference was in the Main Shops where they viewed automatic welding. B. Schelfhorst of EIG (second from left) explains details to the visitors.

UN STOP cu e miembronan di Corrosion Conference a haci tabata den Main Shops unda nan a mira com ta weld automatico. B. Schelfhorst di E. I. G. (segundo di banda robes) ta splica detayenan na e visitantenan.

## Caribbean Oilmen Confer On Corrosion Problems

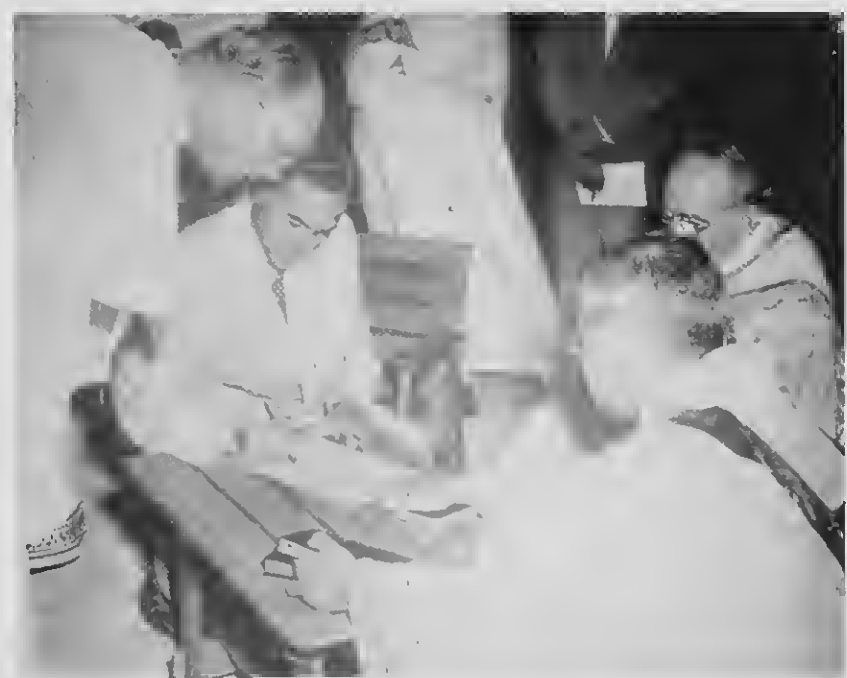
For the three-day period of Nov. 23, 24 and 25, the subject of corrosion and material problems — their causes and what can be done to counteract them — were discussed by engineers at the 26th Caribbean Conference on Corrosion and Materials Problems. The discussion periods and field trips were attended by the conference's 21 delegates. Also taking part in the discussions were approximately 50 additional men from various refinery departments.

The subject of papers given by conference members dealt primarily with technical aspects of mutual corrosion problems that arise in the Caribbean area — the locale of the eight participating oil firms. Topics ran the gamut from "Materials for Use in Salt Water" to "The Aruba Method of Measuring and Recording Corrosion of Test Pieces in Position." Papers were given by various conference delegates who explained procedures used in their particular area to combat corrosion problems.

Among those who delivered papers were F. G. Thatcher, chief inspector, Creole Petroleum Corp., Amuay; W. Kerr, corrosion engineer, Creole Petroleum Corp., La Salina; Lago Inspector R. W. Manuel and C. Breckon, Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd. chief metallurgist and conference guest. These men gave informative sessions such as Mr. Thatcher's description of a neoprene lining method; Mr. Breckon's review of some of the chief causes of failures in coprous materials in petroleum service; Mr. Manuel's presentation of a new method of measuring corrosion electrically in place employing a steel strip of .001 inch or .003 inch thickness.

Throughout the discussions, the safety aspect was paramount. It was stressed that using correct materials and employing anti-corrosion systems would make each refinery location a safer place to work.

W. B. Cundiff, chief engineer, opened the conference and introduced F. E. Griffin, general superintendent. Both men reviewed the origin of the conference and its aims in defeating corrosion and material problems — the common enemy. Chairman of the conference was L. R. Seekins and J. R. Smith served as secretary.



LT. GOV. Dr. L. C. Kwartsz signs a charter which was placed in the corner-stone of Christ the King Church now being built at Brazil. Also in the picture are (clockwise) Msgr. A. v/d Veen-Zeppenfeldt, Rev. J. R. B. W. M. Grove, pastor of the church and Rev. J. Standmeijer of Sabaneta.

GEZAGHEBBER L. C. Kwartsz ta firma un perkamento cual a worde poní den e promer piedra di misa di Cristo Rey cu ta worde trahá na Brazil. Tambe ariba e retrato ta Msgr. A. v/d Veen-Zeppenfeldt, Rev. pastoor J. R. B. M. W. Grove, pastoor di e parokia y Rev. J. Standmeijer di Sabaneta.